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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/716,124	11/18/2003	Min-Jeong Kang	678-1104 (P10576)	6104
28249	7590	06/09/2006	EXAMINER	
DILWORTH & BARRESE, LLP 333 EARLE OVINGTON BLVD. UNIONDALE, NY 11553			NGUYEN, KIMNHUNG T	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2629	

DATE MAILED: 06/09/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/716,124

Applicant(s)

KANG ET AL.

Examiner

Kimnhung Nguyen

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2/20/04.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

This application has been examined. The claims 1-16 are pending. The examination results are as following.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Takada (US 5,850,477).

As to claim 1, Takada discloses in fig. 2, a pen input device (11) comprising:

a touch screen panel (8) for receiving a pen input (11) from a user and displaying input data corresponding to the received pen input (see a handwritten character entered on a touch panel by using a pen is registered as one stroke data, see abstract);

an entry field (rectangular region 52 contains stroke data 51, fig. 12B) generating portion for generating at least one entry field based on a boundary line (see fig. 17, see division boundary line) of an entry frame drawn by the user;

a controller (CPU 2) for performing a control operation in such a manner that the input data (Richard Miller 51, fig. 12B) is displayed spatially inside the generated entry field (52), and the entry field's size is newly set to be suitable for the input data's size (because the entry field has a size and suitable to provide the ("Richard Miller" in fig.13);

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and a memory unit (7) for storing recognition information related to the entry field and the input data (because the memory 7 related CPU2, ROM and RAM, and correspondence to character inputted in handwriting to a size of width, see col. 11, lines 21-42).

As to claim 2, Takada discloses further, wherein the entry field (rectangular region 52) generating portion generates the entry field by smoothing the boundary line of the drawn entry frame (see fig. 17) and based on a previously stored entry frame shape.

As to claim 3, Takada discloses further, wherein the entry field (52 includes a virtual cell 51), with a size (virtual cell 51 has a size) that is adjusted to be suitable for the size of the input data (see the created stroke data is displayed on the rectangular coordinates of a specific size being after the cursor display position, see col. 4, lines 45-45-48).

As to claim 4, Takada discloses further, wherein the input data is handwritten data (see abstract), the controller (CPU2, because the control circuit 9 controls the CPU2, ROM and RAM) and correspondence to character inputted in handwriting to a size of width, see col. 11, lines 21-42) detects a beginning point and an end point of strokes of the handwritten data, and, provides information of a finally modified size of the virtual cell obtained when the end point is detected in the entry field generating portion (see fig. 14B, see start point of stroke data A and end point of stroke data B).

As to claim 5, Takada disclose further, wherein the entry field generating portion newly sets the entry field's size based on the information of the finally modified size of the virtual cell (51) (because the entry field has a size and suitable to provide the "Richard Miller" in figs. 12,13, and see the created stroke data is displayed on the rectangular coordinates of a specific

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size being after the cursor display position, see col. 4, lines 45-45-48, and see col. 13, lines 62-67).

As to claim 6, Takada discloses further, wherein the controller (CPU2) recognizes the handwritten data of the virtual cell as one stroke group (see figs. 14A-14B), and converts the recognized handwritten data to computer-recognizable data (see process of the program, see fig. 17).

As to claim 7, Takada discloses further, wherein, in response to a user's request, the controller sets an inherent attribute of a virtual cell of the entry field (see stroke A and B, fig. 15C).

As to claim 8, Takada discloses further, wherein the controller duplicates the entry field to generate a page-based database (see stroke data display coordinate table, see fig. 9) and enables the memory unit (7) to store the page-based database (because program is stalled in the memory, see col. 8, lines 52-64).

As to claim 9, Takada discloses further, wherein the inherent attribute (strokes) defines the entry field to be one of a fixed entry field in which the virtual cell's size (see strokes data A and B and fig. 13) and the input data can not be modified by the user and a reserved entry field in which the virtual cell's size and the input data cannot be modified by the user, and defines a type of the entry data (because Takada teaches the strokes like attributes and defines the entry field fixed with virtual's cell size (stroke data 51, fig. 12A-12B), thus the input data can not be modified by the way to entry of the user and reserved entry field (input field) in which the virtual cell's size and the input data cannot be modified by the way to entry, and defines a type of the entry data.

As to claim 10, Takada discloses in fig. 1, a pen input method comprising the steps of:

(a) displaying an entry frame drawn by a user through a pen input on a touch screen panel (see handwritten character entered on a touch panel by using a pen, see abstract, see col. 9, lines 66-67, col. 10, lines 1-3);

(b) detecting a boundary line of the entry frame (see division boundary line see fig.17), setting an entry field based on the detected boundary line (see division boundary line, see fig. 17), and generating a virtual cell (stroke 51, see figs. 12-13) corresponding to the entry field for entering data;

(c) modifying the virtual cell's size (see stroke 51 has a size) in real time in response to entry of data into the virtual cell (see the created stroke data is displayed on the rectangular coordinates of a specific size being after the cursor display position, see col. 4, lines 45-45-48); and

(d) when the entry of the data into the virtual cell is completed, newly setting the entry field to be suitable for the modified virtual cell's size (because the entry field has a size and suitable to provide the "Richard Miller" in figs. 12,13, (see the created stroke data is displayed on the rectangular coordinates of a specific size being after the cursor display position, see col. 4, lines 45-48, and see col. 13, lines 62-67).

As to claim 11, Takada discloses further the pen input method as set forth in claim 10, wherein, in the step (b), the setting of the entry field is performed by smoothing the detected boundary line based on a previously stored entry frame shape (see fig. 17).

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As to claim 12, Takada discloses further the pen input method as set forth in claim 10, wherein, when the data entered into the virtual cell is handwritten data, the step (c) comprises the steps of:

(c1) detecting a beginning point and an end point of the handwritten data (see start point and end point of fig.15c);

(c2) modifying the virtual cell's size while displaying a trace of the handwritten data (see the created stroke data is displayed on the rectangular coordinates of a specific size being after the cursor display position, see col. 4, lines 45-45-48, and see col. 13, lines 62-67); and

(c3) storing information on the modified virtual cell's size during a period until the end point is detected (see end point of line segment Si, see fig.17, see col. 17, lines 62-67).

As to claim 13, Takada discloses the pen input method as set forth in claim 10, further comprising the step of :

(e) in response to a user's request, setting an inherent attribute of the virtual cell of the entry field (because the attribute of virtual cell of the entry field is dependent on the user's request).

As to claim 14, claim 14 is similar claim 9 and discussed above.

As to claim 15, claim 15 is similar claim 8 and discussed above.

As to claim 16, claim 16 is similar claim 6 and discussed above.

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Correspondence

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kimnhung Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-7698.

The examiner can normally be reached on MON-FRI, FROM 8:30 AM-5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard Hjerpe can be reached on (571) 272-7691. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.


Kimnhung Nguyen

Patent Examiner

May 26, 2006